destroying the capacity for later normal development, and often even without serious impairment. Once more, therefore, we are driven to the conclusion that *the primary basis of the egg-organization lies in the ground-substance or hyaloplasm*; and that it is primarily the components of this system [hyaloplasm] that are sifted apart and distributed during the cleavage of the egg according to a perfectly definite order. The visible formed components follow this order; they do not create it. What, then, constitutes the fundamental or primary organization of the egg ? *No one is yet able to answer, the embryologist, the cytologist, the physiologist, and the biochemist*—all alike have thus far only skirted the outermost rim of the problem '. (Italics mine.)

[1] To the developing organism', says Wilson, ' it would seem to be all one whether it builds with one egg, two eggs [fused together], or a piece of an egg. . . . All . . . now points to the essential correctness of Driesch's contention that at the real beginning of development the cytoplasm of the egg is devoid of any structural pattern or machine-like configuration that foreshadows the plan of the future embryo. Not alone the structural details but *the very plan on which it is built is constructed anew in the course of development**

Finally, Wilson asks: ' How, then, are hereditary traits woven together in a typical order of space and time ?' To which question he answers : ' We are ready with the time-honoured replies: It is an act of the [cc] organism as a whole " ; it is a [<(] property of the system

as such", it is organization. The meaning of these words is: We do not know.'

In spite of all this confession of total lack of any beginnings of mechanistic explanation of morphogenesis,